

best. Let me pray you to continue your exertions, shew the people their truly degraded situation, rouse them to a sense of their duty, endeavor to call forth all their energy, all is wanted, for if all is not exerted, they will never rise into respectability again. If the executive cannot give energy to the people, the people to save themselves must give energy to the executive. Continue to point out to the people the duty they owe to themselves, and to the world, and you will deserve well of them and our country.

One observation further permit me to make—that I think it absurd to attempt to induce England to change any of her municipal regulations—that she raises very heavy taxes on us for every article we purchase at her market is certain—so do other nations; let us learn wisdom from our enemies, they are the great consumers of our flour, rice, tobacco, lumber, &c.—all articles of the first necessity, and which we supply lower than any other country—let us then tax them in turn, by laying duties on our export—for to do this we must alter an article of the constitution, which, if done we can force strangers to contribute full ten millions of dollars a year to our revenue. Neither farmer, merchant, nor mechanic, will be affected by this, and it will enable us to extend turnpike roads and canals in every direction.

BOANERGES.

Who are not proper to govern?

That the enemies to Thomas Jefferson's system are not proper to take the guidance of their own concerns, either in national or individual consideration, is now undeniably evident.

The merchants bawled for the retirement of Mr. Jefferson.—He retired.

They bawled for the removal of the embargo and non-intercourse bills.—The "squad of dignified moderation" threw their votes into the sink pot of torism—those acts were cancelled.

They bawled for a coalition with Britain and Mr. Armstrong was instructed to inform the French government, that the United States were not bound to contest the maritime tyranny of England.—Here they had their heart's desire.

They bawled "that the U. States should unfurl the republican banner against the imperial standard" and the "confidential," "private" conversations of "influential members of the administration with Mr. Erskine, announced that the government would fight that nation which removed her orders or decrees. FIRST.—But that those "influential members" wished to fight France.—They were gratified, and Erskine signed his treaty.

They bawled for free trade.—They have their hearts desire.

And now after all this bawling and bother, they are not satisfied, they complain that their property (British property, for not one part in ten is American property) is confiscated by France.

They have been years past declaring that Frenchmen are all robbers, and Bonaparte the worst villain of all of them.

If so, how came it that those bawlers entrusted their property within his reach?

For seven months past, (and for proof of our assertions, we only refer to the merchants' papers) they are in full possession of every political desire—and yet they grumble.

Are these men proper to rule the U. States?—Certainly not.

They have induced "men of moderation" to powder and abandon the former avowed principles of their existence, to form a coalition with Britain, and now they are in full possession of every jot which they have been abusing Jefferson for depriving them of, they grumble.

Suppose, for instance, former congresses by the recommendation of the "private confidential conversations" of Jefferson, and governor Gore and Erskine, had united with Britain.

Why, the effect would have been exactly just where it is now, annihilation of trade to the European continent and confiscation of all American (British) property.

But Jefferson, christain-like, loved his enemies, he held the leading strings of men who knew not how to walk, to guide or to govern themselves.

Since his dignified retirement, the blind led those who chose to be blind, and both have tumbled into the ditch.—The merchants have taken the reins into their own hands, and phæton like, they are driving headlong and have scorched themselves.—We say, let them guide their own chariot of state, let them have free trade. ib.

SALEM, August 9.

(From the Insurance Office Books.)
Schr. Cesar, for Gottenburg, sailed in co. with the Plato.

The passengers in the Plato report that all American vessels at Stettin were sequestered.

A Newport ship at Stralsund, and about 30,000 dollars value of the cargo of ship Mount Vernon, of Salem, were sequestered. The cargo was on shore, had been sold, but was returned on Capt. Flint's hands.

No account of any seizure or sequestration at Konigsburg, but it was reported they would not be allowed to sell there.

In consequence of the Danish decree, excluding Americans from Toning, &c. markets took a start, but soon fell again from the anxiety of the Americans to sell lest a general sweep should succeed, & fears of the Danes to the same effect. Sugar, high and quick; Coffee, 11 a 13 st. dull; cotton, 28 gr.

The Danish government was believed friendly to American commerce, but could not resist the wishes of higher powers. The warning American vessels not to enter port (which prevents the risk of seizure & sequestration) was considered the best service the king could perform.

At Hamburg were only about 20 city troops; a body of French were to march in, as is frequent, to squeeze out a new contribution of clothing &c.

It was said at Hamburg, June 21, that the American property at Konigsburg Stettin & Stralsund, was sequestered; but a passenger says, that the intention being known some days beforehand, most of the property was got off.

There is every inclination, that Bonaparte's system of plunder (which he nicknames the continental system) will extend through the north even to Petersburg. The Naples property was to pay the wedding expenses; this, to defray the increasing family barthens.

Salem Gaz.

Boston, August 10.

FROM TONNINGEN.

By the fast sailing ship Plato, capt. Harris, which has arrived at Salem, from Tonnigen, in 43 days—the following new Decree, issued by the Danish government, has been received. Vessels which arrived after its date were not allowed to break bulk, and a privater was stationed to give notice. No seizures, but apprehensions kept the market down. The Danish government was believed friendly,—but could not resist the wishes of higher powers, to whom we are indebted for all favors of this kind.

DECREE.

In order to prevent all smuggling trade to be apprehended by the abuse of the American flag, between the island of Heligoland, occupied by the enemy, and the neighboring ports of Toning and Husum, his majesty the king has been pleased to order,

That from the time this present royal order shall be published and made known at Tonnigen and Husum, and until further orders, no ships bearing the American flag, shall be permitted to enter in said ports, & to discharge their cargoes there, but ships shall be ordered away without breaking bulk.

This royal order is herewith made known to all whom it may concern for due observance of the same.

Mosting, Eggert,
(Signed) Jansen, Jensen, Rothe,
Hammericks, Spies.
Royal Schleisw. Holstein
Chancery, Copenhagen,
15th June, 1810.

NEW-YORK, August 13.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the brig Charles, 45 days from Lisbon, we have received the following verbal intelligence, viz:

"That the French armies under Gens. Kellerman and Bernier, were advancing towards Galicia—Lord Wellington's head-quarters were at Colerico, the remainder of the army at Gualda, Francisco and Pichel. The orders of the 22d inst. were for the soldiers to retain only one shot each, & to send all the heavy baggage to Coimbra. Exclusive of the army under Lord Wellington, 9000 men were at Portobello, commanded by Gen. Hill, in the whole about 70,000 regular Portuguese and English troops, besides militia. The army under Gen. Hill was becoming jealous of the movements of a part of the French army commanded by Gen. Regnier, who was advancing by the way of Alberquerque with about 18,000 men. On the 15th and 20th inst. the French made incursions near Badajoz, and succeeded in carrying off all the cattle in the way. Gen. Massena's head-quarters were near Ciudad Rodrigo,

which place was invested by the French, but no attack had been made, it appearing to be their intention to force a capitulation by famine, in which it was probable they would succeed, the city being in want of every necessary, and would probably fall in a few days. The French forces are estimated as follows: near Ciudad Rodrigo under Massena 40,000; on the frontiers of Galicia 20,000; in the vicinity of Badajoz 18,000 under Regnier, & about the same number under Gen. Labode. The English were destroying the harvest wherever they retreated.

"There were five lines of defence between Lisbon and the English army, in the whole more than 1000 pieces of cannon. The English have six men of war, and from 3 to 400 transports, laying in the Tagus and at Oporto, which were kept in constant readiness for the embarkation of the troops in case of a repulse. A line of Telegraphs was erected, by which intelligence of the army on the frontiers could be conveyed to Lisbon in three hours. Deserters from the French army were almost daily arriving at Lisbon."

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

A letter from Consul Forbes, received at Boston dated, at Tonnigen, 19th June, 1810, says, "We have this moment the important news that this port and Husum are shut by order of the king of Denmark.—I think the measure is nothing more than a warning; and, under all circumstances, a very proper and friendly proceeding; far better than to encourage an accumulation of property, which they have not the power to protect."

Extract of a letter, dated Stralsund, June 10, 1810.

"The present government of this place have sequestered all American and other foreign property in Swedish Pomerania. This measure took place a few days since; and immediately after the arrival of a French Consul, who had orders to offer to the Swedish government, the alternative of sequestration or a French army.

"Fortunately the amount of American property here, is not very considerable. The cargoes that had arrived, were mostly sold, at good prices, and delivered."

A letter by the Plato, says—"The blockade of Gottenburg is raised; and vessels are allowed to pass freely."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.

[Communicated for the Freeman's Journal]
St. SEBASTIAN, April 25, 1810.
To the Master Commissioner of the Sequestration.

The Emperor has decreed on the 11th inst. that the American vessels under sequestration shall be sold, in consequence of which you will discharge the crews and you will consult with col. Bastie for that purpose, to whom I now write. You will let the captains, officers and crews of the vessels have the free disposal of their private effects. The government only wishing by way of reprisal, to take possession of the vessels and their apparel, together with their cargoes as per bills of lading. You will take charge until further orders of all the original papers belonging to such vessels. You will obtain from the consignees an attested account of all expenses paid for each vessel and crew until the day of discharge. You will order to Bayonne all the vessels loaded or unloaded, provided they can pass the bar of Bayonne in safety. Those vessels that cannot pass the bar must be lighted for that purpose, but should any of them after being made as light as they can with safety proceed from one port to another be still too deep for the bar of Bayonne, you will secure them at passage. You will use the utmost expedition to transport them to Bayonne; the cotton by land and the heavy articles by water; and you will from time to time inform me of the progress you make.

(Signed) THEVENOT.

St. SEBASTIAN, April 25.

The Commissioner of Sequestration to the Consignees of all American vessels and cargoes.

The crews of all American vessels consigned to you are to be discharged; you will therefore produce an attested account of all the expenses you have paid and advances you have made as soon as possible, concluding with the day of exchange.

(Signed, &c.)

SALES AT ANTWERP.

For 15th June, 1810, of the following goods, forming the cargoes of the Bordeaux Packet, capt. Spafford; Perseverance, capt. Glover; Helena, capt. Smith; North America, capt. Deans; Diamond, capt. Maurison; Hiram, capt. Longhead; and Mary, captain Richard, viz.

5037 bales, 23 sacks, 35 hhds. 252 bbls. coffee,
220 bales pepper,
19500 lbs. Campeachy and fustick wood,
1153 chests and 50 small boxes tea,

3 chests vanilla,
257 tierces rice, and 239 boxes,
20 seroons cochineal,
3 boxes pearl ashes,
1476 bales cotton,
76 seroon Peruvian bark,
1 box turtle shell.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.

By the Niagara, from Rio-Janeiro, we learn that the Prince Regent was so much pleased at the arrival of Mr. Sumpter, the American minister, that he, through his Secretary of State, made a present of 1000 acres of land, to Mr. Piattard, the American Secretary, and Mr. Balch, the only American merchant at that place. This act of generosity bespoke, in strong language, the gratification which the Prince experiences on the arrival of a minister from the United States.

BALTIMORE, August 14.

FRENCH DECREES.

At the palace of Bois-le-Duc, May 7, 1810.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c.

Taking a particular interest in the progress of the manufactures of our empire, of which flax is the chief article: Considering that the only obstacle which prevents the combination of cheapness with perfection of products, results from the fact, that machines have not as yet been applied to the spinning of flax, as is the case in the spinning of cotton:

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. One million of francs shall be granted the inventor of whatsoever nation he may be, for the best machine for the spinning of flax.

2. To this end, the sum of one million is placed at the disposal of our minister of the interior.

3. Our present decree shall be translated into all languages and sent to our ambassadors, ministers and consuls in foreign countries, there to be made public.

4. Our ministers of the interior, of the treasury, and of foreign relations, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Signed,

NAPOLEON.

By the emperor,

The minister Secretary of State,

Signed,

H. B. Duke of Bassano.

Rambouillet, March 23, 1810.

Napoleon, emperor, &c.

Considering that the government of the United States, by an act of the 1st of March, 1809, prohibits all French vessels the entrance into the ports, harbors and rivers of the said United States, orders,

1. That after the 20th May following, vessels bearing the French flag, which shall arrive in the United States, shall be seized and confiscated, as well as their cargoes.

2. That after the same period, any manufactures and produce being of the soil and manufactures of France, or of her colonies, cannot be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place whatsoever, except under the penalty of seizure, confiscation, and a fine of three times the value of the said merchandise.

3. That American vessels are not permitted to go to any port of France, her colonies or dependencies.

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. All vessels sailing under the United States flag, owned wholly or in part by citizens or subjects of that power, which, reckoning from May 20, 1809, shall have entered or shall enter into the ports of our empire, of our colonies, or of countries occupied by our troops (Spain is occupied by French troops) shall be seized, and the products of their sales shall be deposited in the Redemption Chest (caisse d'amortissement).

To the operations of this decree are excepted vessels which shall be charged with despatches or commissions from the government of the said United States, and which have neither bills of lading nor merchandise on board.

Signed,

NAPOLEON.

LYNCHBURG, August 13.

Schedule of the whole number of persons in Lynchburg.

FREE WHITE MALES.

Under 10 years of age, 110
Of 10 and under 16, 76
Of 16 and under 25, including heads of families, 130
Of 23 and under 45, including heads of families, 118
Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families, 35

FREE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 10 years of age, 105
Of 10 and under, 16
Of 10 and under 16, 65
Of 16 and under 20, including heads of families, 87
Of 26 and under 35, including heads of families, 61
Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families, 35
All other free persons, except Indi-

ans, not taxed, 118
Slaves, 516

Total, 1454

Manufactures in Lynchburg—1810.
7 Looms, 1100 yards, at
40 cents, dols. 440

Copper and Tin.

By Wm. Burd, to amount 4,120

By Joseph Needham, 3,200—7,320

Hats.

By William Tardy, 7,500

By Henry Priddy, 3,000—10,500

Cabinet Making.

By Benj. A. Winston, 1,200

Boots and Shoes.

By Saml. Schoolfield, 5,700

By Wiatt & Rohr, 4,250

By Caleb Tait, 2,750—12,700

Saddlery.

By John Murrell, 5,025

By Schoolfield &

Thurmon, 4,550

By Benj. Schoolfield, 1,040—10,615

Tanning.

By I. Pigeon, 700 hides,

at 3 dols. 2,100

Paper Mills.]

By C. Lynch, 3,000

Total, \$ 47,975

PRODUCE.

Tobacco.

At Planter's Warehouse, 1,566

Martin's, 1,394

Liberty, 1,337

Lynch's, 1,332

Friend's, 13,27

Black-Water, 1,102

Spring, 677

Madison, 700

Total number of hhds. 9,435

To average 14 cwt. 132,090 cwt.

To average 6 dollars per

hundred, \$ 792,540—792,540

Flour.

12,000 barrels at 5 dols. 60,000

Total, \$ 852,540

LYNCHBURG, Aug. 10.

THE FOX CAUGHT.

The Press is stopt to state, that by a gentleman last night from Fincastle, we are just informed that, Creston, alias Walsingham, who carried off Edward B. Tutthell's wife and child, on the 3d July last, from the town of Monro, Orange County N. York, as particularised in the advertisement on the last page of this paper, was a few days ago arrested in Fincastle and committed to jail. A very considerable sum of money was found in his possession, which from disclosures made by him to the lady, has been unrighteously obtained. It is stated that he was the Captain of a vessel which with her cargo he sold on his own account, and decamped with the plunder; and disliking solitude as most men do, he embraced the first opportunity, as was very natural of engaging a companion, &c. to soothe his solitude, and smoothe the tedium of travelling in foreign parts.

Mr. Walsingham on being apprehended, delivered his keys to the lady with direction to take what money she wanted.—She took 3 or 4 hundred dollars with which she immediately engaged professional men to prosecute her betrayer. His trial is set for to day and the lady recognised to appear as a witness. Further particulars anon.

A gentleman (from the lower country) who last evening stooped in this neighbourhood states that he saw several counterfeit Virginia Bank Notes, on his way in from Kentucky.—They are said to be well executed, and distinguishable only from the genuine, by the signatures of the officers, being written with the same ink, and that of the Cashier's not being a perfect imitation. The public will be on their guard.

STAUNTON, Aug. 15.

We are informed, that the "man advertised in our last, and for whom a reward of 300 dollars was offered, has been taken up at Fincastle: He was taken before two Magistrates, and held to bail for his appearance at the next Superior Court, himself in 2,000 dollars, and two sureties in 1,000 dollars each, and for want of securities he was committed to jail. It is said he gave the woman 6,000 dollars for her support, and we understand he is now on the return to her parents. We are further informed, that on Friday last, the man committed the horrid act of suicide, by cutting his legs and arms, & his throat, & was discovered by the jailor in this condition.